

that some Afghans are starting to return to refugee camps in Pakistan. It is a very dire situation.

We have a moral duty to help the people of Afghanistan. Beyond that, there are critical U.S. interests at stake in ensuring that this country becomes peaceful and prosperous. That's why I was pleased when, earlier this year, President Bush called for a Marshall Plan for Afghanistan.

I commended him for that important announcement, but since that time we have not seen the resources put behind these statements. No one is asking the Administration to spend 13 percent of the entire federal budget, as we did with the original Marshall Plan. But the Administration did not even ask Congress for a single cent for Afghanistan in its budget for fiscal year 2003. The Foreign Operations Subcommittee was advised informally that the Administration planned to spend \$98 million for relief and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. The Subcommittee felt that this amount was still insufficient to adequately address the needs in Afghanistan, and provided \$157 million, an additional \$59 million.

I would also add that the Senate is not alone in its concern for the situation in Afghanistan. Just yesterday, I received a letter from the President of CARE, a non-partisan, relief organization with significant operations in Afghanistan, which stated:

President Bush has committed the United States Government to work "in the best traditions of George Marshall" and help the people of Afghanistan rebuild their country. For this goal to be achieved, CARE believes that the international community, led by the United States Government, must do two things. We must provide at least \$10 billion in reconstruction funding over the next five years, and we must respond positively to the requests of the Afghan Government to expand the International Security Assistance Force beyond Kabul as part of a comprehensive plan to improve security for all Afghans

This letter goes on to say that a CARE report, "finds that the U.S. Government has actually exceeded its one-year Tokyo pledge of \$297 million, primarily in the form of humanitarian assistance. Our concern, however, is that the Administration, to date, has not made any long-term commitment to Afghan reconstruction."

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Senator from Vermont. There is clearly still much to be done in Afghanistan.

Mr. LEAHY. I agree with the majority leader. As I have said over and over, it is one thing to topple a regime, but it is equally important, and sometimes far more difficult, to rebuild a country to prevent it from becoming engulfed by factional fighting. If such nations cannot successfully rebuild, there is a real risk that they will once again become havens for terrorists.

Mr. DASCHLE. I would like to ask the Senator from Vermont if the Congress provided additional funding for Afghanistan in the Supplemental Appropriations bill that was passed earlier this year. Isn't it true that the

Congress fully funded the Administration's request for a range of activities in Afghanistan during fiscal year 2002? And weren't you subsequently told by officials in the State Department and USAID that this request was not nearly enough to address some of the most acute problems in that country? And isn't it true that the Congress added \$94 million for humanitarian, refugee, and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan, only to be told later by the President that he would not provide this additional assistance to Afghanistan?

Mr. LEAHY. That is correct. Now, some relief organizations have already been told that they may have to shut down programs for lack of funds. This is happening in a country that desperately needs the most basic staples such as water, education and medical care.

I agree with those who point out that many other nations have yet to fulfill pledges of assistance to Afghanistan. But, if the President is serious about a Marshall Plan, and I believe he is right, then we need to do much more to help rebuild that country.

Mr. DASCHLE. I agree with the Senator. We need to find additional resources for humanitarian efforts in Afghanistan, but I know that the Senator, like me, is concerned about the deteriorating security situation. For months, in the form of letters to the Administration and amendments here on the Senate floor, we have been urging the President to expand the International Security Assistance Force beyond greater Kabul. Coalition forces provide much needed security throughout the country, but significant concerns remain, highlighted by the assassination attempt on President Karzai just last month. I know that the Senator agrees with me that expanding ISAF could play a central role in improving this worsening security situation.

Mr. LEAHY. I strongly agree with the Majority Leader and thank him for this colloquy.

REVISED ALLOCATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on Thursday June 27, the Committee on Appropriations, by a unanimous roll call vote of 29 to 0, approved the allocation to subcommittees for fiscal year 2003.

On Wednesday July 26, after Congress adopted the conference report to accompany H.R. 4775, the fiscal year 2002 supplemental appropriations bill, I submitted a revised allocation which was modified primarily to conform outlays to the outcome on the supplemental.

Today I submit a revised allocation which has been modified, primarily, to reduce outlays for each subcommittee to reflect the President's decision to release none of the contingent emergency appropriations in the supplemental. In addition, the allocation re-

flects final decisions on the conference report on defense and military construction appropriations bills.

These revised allocations were prepared in consultation with my dear colleague, Senator STEVENS, the distinguished ranking member of the Committee, who stands with me committed to presenting bills to the Senate consistent with the allocations.

Furthermore, we remain committed to oppose any amendments that would breach the allocations.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—REVISED FY 2003 SUBCOMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS, DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

(\$ millions)		
Subcommittee	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture	17,980	18,195
Commerce	43,475	42,937
Defense	354,830	348,828
District of Columbia	517	582
Energy & Water	26,300	25,835
Foreign Operations	16,350	16,443
Interior	18,926	18,547
Labor-HHS-Education	134,132	126,321
Legislative Branch	3,413	3,467
Military Construction	10,499	10,071
Transportation	21,600	61,984
Treasury, General Gov't	18,501	17,970
VA, HUD	91,434	96,945
Deficiencies	10,132	13,366
Total	768,089	801,491

Revised on October 10, 2002.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR JESSE HELMS

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today in tribute to Senator JESSE HELMS, who as we know is retiring from the U.S. Senate at the end of this Congress.

Simply put, the name "JESSE HELMS" has become a household name because he has never been afraid to stand by his principles. Indeed, throughout his five terms in the Senate, Senator HELMS has been a passionate voice for those ideals by which he has lived his life.

And that is a critical distinction—Senator HELMS has not only propounded certain values and philosophies, he has also lived them. He has always enjoyed the kind of unique credibility that comes from integrity—a personal quality that Senator HELMS has carried with him from his very first days in Monroe, NC.

This is a man for whom service is a higher calling, a commitment not only reflected by his years in elective office, but also—and at least as importantly—by his service in the Navy from 1942 to 1945. One cannot help but feel that Senator HELMS later brought the reality of that experience significantly to bear in his legendary work on matters of international import.

When I first came to Congress in 1979, I of course knew of Senator HELMS. And as I worked in the House on State Department authorizations over the years as well as a variety of global issues as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Ranking Member of the International Operations Subcommittee, I became even more familiar with his profound interest in, and impact on, international affairs.